SITE NUMBER: D-R3-04

**LOCAL NAME:** Lone Giant Springs

WRIA: did not number

## NORTH COAST OFF CHANNEL SITE INVENTORY DATA

RIVER SYSTEM: Dickey

DATE: 1/17/91 OBSERVER: Young

**CHANNEL TYPE:** Terrace tributary

TRIBUTARY TO: Dickey River (20.0097)

SITE LOCATION: R.B. @ River Mile: 5.8 (WDF)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NE1/4 S6 T28N R14W

UPPER END LOWER END

**RIVER TEMP** 

**WATER TEMP:** 

9.0 C 9.0 C

7.0 C

FLOW (CFS):

Spring

20 - 30 gal/min

SUBSTRATE TYPE: Sand, silt & muck.

SITE SIZE:

Length- 120 m

**Width-** Chan = 1.0 - 1.5 m. W.S. = 0.5 to 1.5 m **Depth-** Avg = < 10 cm Max = 10 to 15 cm

**WATER SOURCE:** Small springs from the base of a terrace wall at the upper end of the channel.

**DIRECTIONS TO SITE:** Head north from Forks on Hwy 101. Turn left just beyond mp 193 (1.0 mi. north of Forks) onto the La Push Rd. Proceed west on La Push Rd about 3.1 miles. Turn right onto the Quillayute Rd. and continue west for 4.0 mi. Turn right onto Mina Smith Rd. (at Quillayute Cemetery) and proceed north about 0.8 mi. Turn left (west), after crossing the Colby Cr. bridge, onto the 5000 line. Proceed west about 1.25 mile, crossing the Dickey R., and then turn right onto the 5300 road. A game management gate on this road will likely be locked (key is available from ITT Rayonier). Follow the road down the hill about 0.25 miles (crossing D-L3-1) then turn right onto a old overgrown grade. Walk east to the end on this grade (about 1 mi.). Jump off the end of the grade and work down the hill (east) toward the river. Proceed south along the toe of the hill until coming to the small spring at the upper end of D-R3-04.

FISH ACCESS AND CURRENT USE: Poor access. Doubtful if this small spring channel is utilized at all. A few juvenile fish may get stranded here during high freshets.

**FLOODING POTENTIAL:** Some backwater flooding in lower channel.

**LANDOWNER:** Unknown at this time (probably ITT Rayonier)

COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS: D-R3-04 is a small, spring fed terrace tributary. It originates at the base of a steep, 6 to 10 m (20 to 30 ft) high terrace wall and flows across a narrow (60 to 70 m wide), brushy bench before cascading into the river.

Small springs bubble out of the base of the terrace wall and feed into a shallow, elongated, grassy pool that parallels the base of the wall. Maximum water depth in this small "pond" is 30 to 50 cm. Water leaving this area converges into a small, sandy, well defined, but brushy channel.

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RIVER SYSTEM: Dickey DATE: 1/17/91 OBSERVER: Young

**COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS:** (continued)

As one moves downstream in D-R3-04 the channel becomes better defined. Water flows over and through a few small jams of small woody debris along this reach. About 60 to 70 m below the springs, the channel of D-R3-04 is 1 to 1.5 m wide and the water is 5 to 10 cm deep. Flow here was estimated at 10 to 20 gal/min.

About 100 m below the springs, and 20 m above the mouth, the channel starts to become incised. In this lower reach it is 0.5 to 1 m wide and has 2 to 2.5 m high banks. Water cascades over and through small woody debris at the mouth, dropping 2 to 3 m in elevation in the lower 10 to 15 m reach of the channel. It enters the river on a deep glide just above a small rapids.

The area surrounding D-R3-04 has been logged in the last 10 to 15 years. Bank vegetation is primarily dense salmonberry and other brush. One large (150 ft tall), lone, old growth spruce tree has been left standing along the left bank of D-R3-04. The remaining trees in the RMZ of the right bank of the Dickey are mostly middle aged alder, vine maple and a few smaller evergreens. The RMZ leave strip seems fairly narrow and sparse.

Probably very little can be done to increase the productivity of this channel. The substrate and banks are mostly sandy. The flows are meager and may not be sustained throughout the winter dry periods. During the highest freshets of the year the entire channel might well be flooded by the river. Machine access, if possible, would be very difficult.

A very limited amount of winter rearing may presently occur here if fish happen into the channel during fall and winter freshets. There appears an above average chance that fish entering the channel at these times could become stranded. May want to minnow trap (or electroshock) next winter to determine if any fish are present.





